

REMARKS

It is respectfully submitted that nothing in paragraphs 26-34 of the cited reference has anything to do with adjusting the impedance of anything or using a time between transmit and receive signals to determine the length of the telephone loop.

Walking through the cited paragraphs, paragraph 26 indicates that the loop length D "can be calculated for measurement of the characteristic resonant frequencies at which standing waves are present." This does not talk about adjusting any impedance, nor does it talk about using a time between transmit and receive signals to determine a loop length. Moreover, as explained in paragraph 3, one can solve for the loop length D from real and imaginary components of the voltage $V(0)$ at two or more peak frequencies. The voltage $V(0)$ is the voltage at the source end. Thus, one uses two or more different frequencies and measures the voltage at the source end to determine the distance D. There is no calculation of any time delay, nor is there any adjustment of any impedance.

No office action to date as indicated where any impedance is adjusted or where any time delay is determined. Reconsideration would be appropriate.

Claim 10 calls for transmitting a first signal and receiving a second signal. It further calls for adjusting impedance to amplify the second signal amplitude using impedance mismatch hardware. Then, the second signal is adjusted to a maximal value and the time between the first and second signals is used. There is no time in any of the equations set forth in the reference and, therefore, there is absolutely no basis for the rejection. Reconsideration would be appropriate.

Similarly, reconsideration of the rejection of claim 14 is called for. As a prerequisite to a basic rejection that constitutes a *prima facie* rejection, some showing of a determination of time difference in the reference is called for. A review of the equations set forth makes it explicitly clear that no determination of any time difference is ever taken. Instead, all that is done is to determine the voltage $V(0)$ at two or more peak frequencies, as explained in paragraph 33.

What is more confusing is the citation of two different techniques for determining the distance. The first technique is contained in paragraphs 26-37. But the office action also cites a different technique, set forth in paragraph 38. It is called the time domain reflectometry. It would be improper for the Examiner to attempt to take aspects from two different and inconsistent techniques and to join them to fashion some kind of rejection. That may be exactly what is

happening here. The time domain reflectometry measurement does look at a time delay T_p . However, there is no adjusting of any impedance, nor is there any adjusting a second signal or any signal to a maximal value.

It is respectfully submitted that neither cited technique meets the claimed limitations and, further, that it would be inappropriate to attempt to combine two distinct techniques and to pick and choose procedures within each technique in a way never contemplated by anyone skilled in the art and in a way for which no rationale is provided within the reference.

Therefore, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The objection to "and other loop characteristics" has been cured by removing the material. This should not change any issue in examination and should be acceptable since the office action already indicates that this claim language was not considered in analyzing the claims. Thus, the claims now conform to the way that they were actually examined.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: December 19, 2007



Timothy M. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
1616 South Voss Road, Suite 750
Houston, TX 77057-2631
713/468-8880 [Phone]
713/468-8883 [Fax]

Attorneys for Intel Corporation